

The Lexington Intelligencer.

VOL. XXXIII

LEXINGTON, LAFAYETTE COUNTY, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1903.

No 3

NO ANTI-TRUST LAW.

Small Prospect that Senate will Act this Session.

HAS TOO MUCH ELSE ON HAND TO DO.

Appropriation Bills Will be Coming in a Few Days.

From the Kansas City Journal.

The more carefully the situation is canvassed the more firm becomes the conviction that there is likely to be no anti-trust legislation before the adjournment next March. Among the members of the house there is a disposition to harmonize differences, subordinate personal and individual opinions, and get together upon an anti-trust bill which can be rushed through the house with all possible and practicable haste.

There are many among the house republicans, and some of them are counted as the house leaders, who do not personally approve of any anti-trust legislation at this session, and who do not indorse either the publicity plan of Mr. Littlefield or the bills drawn by the attorney general, but their views will not be allowed to interpose as obstacles to the passage of whatever measure the judiciary committee may agree upon. Perhaps they feel assured that the bill will die in the senate, as there are at present strong reasons for believing it will.

There are so many matters pending in the senate as to almost produce legislative confusion in that most sedate and dignified of parliamentary bodies. The first obstacle in the way of any legislation is the omnibus statehood bill. That has the right of consideration every day after two o'clock until finally disposed of, and as Senator Quay controls the situation, he is not likely to allow the measure to be sidetracked without a vote. Nearly half the members of the senate expect to talk upon the bill, and if each member is heard the end of the session will be reached before action is taken upon the matter of statehood.

Senator Nelson spoke for five days, and others are threatening to equal his record. The matter is becoming tedious, and members disappear from the chamber as soon as the bill is taken up as unfinished business.

Senator Beveridge will make an exhaustive argument, and fifteen other senators have signified their intention of speaking against the measure. It is not unlikely the friends of the bill will content themselves by saying little in order that a vote may be had.

Then there is the matter of the ratification of the Cuban treaty which must be done before January 31, and there remains but seventeen more legislative days before that time. Its consideration will require time.

Before February 1st the general appropriation bills will come over from the house and it is absolutely essential that these be passed in order to avoid an extra session. Then there is the militia bill and the general staff bill, the former passed by the house at the last session and the latter only last week, and the friends of each are demanding that these measures be acted upon. The militia bill now occupies attention during the morning hour and is laid aside at 2 o'clock for the statehood bill.

There are other minor matters which will require the time so precious as the life of the Fifty-eighth congress draws to a close, and each day's delay makes it more impossible to pass an anti-trust bill, and more and more probable that the president will convene an extra session of congress after March 4th, in case there is no legislation upon this subject enacted by the present congress.

Our Soil is Rich in Gems.

From the Chicago Chronicle.

The report of the geological survey, just compiled for 1901, shows that during that year there were mined in the United States precious stones to the value of about \$300,000. When talk-

ing about rare and beautiful gems, one's thoughts naturally revert to South Africa, or the Orient, or the mountains of Asia and Europe, or perhaps to South America, but one is not likely to think of our own land yielding them; but the fact is that no insignificant value of gems is taken from the soil right here at home.

Diamonds represent only \$100 of this amount, but the fact that they are found at all gives encouragement to the hope that paying fields of them may some time be found. Last year one diamond was found in Lee county, Georgia, where they were not before known to exist. New Mexico furnished \$118,000 in turquoises, and these have been placed on the market. Montana gave us \$90,000 in sapphires, which come next. They come from Fergus county. Granite county is now being explored for fancy colored sapphires, that give evidence of being there in paying quantities. Fine and extensive rhodolite garnet deposits are found in Macon county, North Carolina. Many dark green, blue and yellow beryls, as well as amethysts and emeralds, were found in that state. There is hardly a state in the Union in which there is not some trace of precious stones, and it appears not at all unlikely that before many years we may be competing with the Old World in furnishing gems.

Geo. Gibson Found Nearly Dead.

George Gibson, who was found January 9 at Utica, N. Y., in a box car in which he had been imprisoned for seventy-two hours, is a son of Mrs. Alex. Gibson, a widow of Richmond, and a nephew of John Gibson, superintendent of the Richmond and Camden Coal Company.

Gibson is 25 years old. He departed from Richmond a year ago to visit Scotland and his relatives did not know of his whereabouts until to-day, when they read The Republic announcing his escape from death.

Mayor Shoop has telegraphed to the Mayor of Utica for particulars about Gibson.

Dug Out 19 Millions.

The gold output of the Cripple Creek district for the year ending December 31, 1902, was something over \$19,000,000. The Cripple Creek district proper includes an area of about four by ten miles, and this limited area produces annually 25 per cent of the gold produced in the United States. The indications are that this output will be greatly increased in the near future, owing to the fact that the ore bodies have widened out in the lower levels of the deepest mines. The tonnage for 1902 was the greatest in the history of the camp.

Won't let Hobson Retire.

The house committee on naval affairs refused to report the bill to retire Lieutenant Commander Hobson of Merrimac frame, who asked for this on account of his weak eyes. The president had joined in making the request. Hobson is said to aspire to a seat in congress from Bankhead's district, and it is said, because of this fact a number of Democrats on the committee voted against retirement.

Gold Reserve.

The first day of the year 1903 found more gold in the treasury of Uncle Sam than this or any other government ever held in history—\$615,819,367. As a comparative showing it may be stated that this vast sum is four times the present holdings of the Bank of England and the Imperial German bank, one and one-half times as much as the Bank of France and nearly double those of the Imperial bank of Russia.

To Cultivate Indian Land.

A syndicate of Marshall capitalists has been formed, with a capital of \$20,000, to lease and improve lands in the Creek and Choctaw Nations.

The company's agents are already there at work. Judge John Cooke is secretary of the association. Harvey Tucker president and A. A. Lesueur, treasurer.

Reconstruction in South Africa.

Lord Milner, high commissioner of South Africa, talks freely of the great work he has in hand of re-establishing trade and civil government in the land recently devastated by the Boer war. There are evidences everywhere of reawakening industry.

EDUCATION FOR 20TH CENTURY FARMER

Synopsis of an Address Before the Teachers' Association by a Sound Educator.

DR. W. H. BLACK'S VIEWS ON AN IMPORTANT THEME

He Should be Educated to Produce More, Enjoy More, Rear his Children Better, be a Better Neighbor, be a More Useful Social Factor.

(Outline of an address at the Missouri State Teachers' Association, St. Louis, December 30, 1902, by President William Henry Black, of Missouri Valley College.)

The education of the farmer is important, not only to him individually, but to the community, the church and the nation. It is important to the community, because a proper education will make him a more valuable and efficient member thereof; to the church, because the country church is growing in importance as a part of the great religious body and requires more enlightenment and more aggressive leaders among its laymen; to the nation, because as government grows more complex a greater responsibility rests upon the rural voter and a higher qualification is required of him. The education for the twentieth century farmer therefore should be such as will enable him—

1. To do his work better. His work as to its efficiency, productivity, and profitability is dependent upon himself as workman, manager, and marketer. It is also conditioned by soil and climate, by roads and transportation facilities, by postal and news conveniences, and by machinery and market places. Experience is a good teacher, but she is also expensive. The training school and college are in the end vastly serviceable for time-saving and money-saving. The self-made man, with an occasional notable exception, is generally a poor job by a bad workman. The technical training which is necessary to the increase of a man's resources as a farmer can be acquired in the schools more quickly and more economically than by experience. Some things can be learned only in the school of experience, other and very valuable things can be learned only in the colleges and technical schools. Agriculture, horticulture, arboriculture, industrial science, economics, stock-raising, dairying, road building and marketing can be learned better, because more scientifically, in the educational institutions. The farmer should be an educated man, because it will save time, money and worry.

2. The education of the farmer should be such as to enable him to enjoy his work. Civilization struggles for the elimination of drudgery. Machinery has done much in this respect for the farmer. His work is easier, swifter, better, pleasanter as a result of invention. The man with the cultivator is a happier man, a vastly higher type, than "the man with the hoe." But there is something still higher that the school can give the farmer—it can give him the esthetic training which will enable him to see and enjoy the beautiful in his work and environment. The very things which the artists try to portray—flowers, vines, trees, animals, streams, clouds, landscapes—are to be seen by him every day, and more real and beautiful than any artist can paint them. But the beautiful does not yield itself to every eye. Culture, discernment, esthetic sense, are necessary. It is worth the cost of a college education to be able to image to one's self the flow of the sap in plants, the multiplication of cells in the growing organism, the sources of and reasons for color in the flora and fauna, the history of soils and rocks and minerals and the landscape. With such acquirement farm-life may yield growth to the soul, as well as products from the soil.

3. The twentieth century farmer should be educated for the proper rearing of his children. There are other things raised on farms besides corn and hay and hogs. Children are not the most numerous, but they are the most important product of the farm. It takes more time, more

brains, more heart, more money, more intelligence, more religion to raise them, than for whole herds of cattle. The responsibility is greater; the daily draught upon one's time, wisdom, patience, forethought is vaster; the result after years of toil and thought and waiting is more fraught with weal or woe, comfort or disappointment, happiness or sorrow. The missing of the goal in the rearing of children is worse to the parent than a financial panic, or than a fiery drought, or than a pestilence in his herd. A college education will not always prevent failure in the bringing up of children, but it will steady the father's nerve, give him greater resources upon which to draw, yield confidence in his methods of home administration, teach him the difference between whims and reasons, make him more free, more heartsome and more rational. Fullness of knowledge, breadth of sympathy, penetrative insight, promptness of decision, kindness of purpose, will aid him in his prodigious task of moulding the characters of his offspring. These are the very qualities which education induces. It is for the good of church and state for the farmer to raise more and better children—and for him to be better qualified for doing it.

4. The farmer should be educated for better neighborhood. The problem of neighborhood is a serious one in the country. It involves questions of fellowship, courtship, the care of the sick, the comfort to the bereaved and the burial of the dead. Pioneer customs still prevail. The habit of "spending the day" in social visiting is a result of primitive conditions when the country was sparsely settled and people had to make long journeys to see one another. As the community has become more thickly settled, the custom has not materially changed, but the burdens of hospitality have become greater to the women and it is feared there is waste of time on the part of the men. With fair roads and conveyances, there is no more occasion for "spending the day" in the country than in the town. The fashionable "call" in the city is the other extreme, but there is a rational medium both for town and country. The "breaking of bread" with our neighbor is one of the beautiful forms of hospitality, but it is abused and often takes the form of cruelty to women and self-indulgence in men.

Courtship is beautiful, honorable, necessary, and to be encouraged. It is an institution, and is highly important to the purity, peace and power of home, church and state. In no other way can genuine affection be discovered and cultivated. But it is often regarded as a weakness, as an occasion for ridicule and rough jokes, so that lovers become self-conscious in public and marriage engagements are kept secret. All of which is degrading to a noble institution. With the enlightenments of education and the refinements of culture, courtship will be relieved in considerable measure of these coarse views and become in truth normal, natural and refining.

With reference to the care of the sick, the comfort of the bereaved, and the burial of the dead, the power of custom, which is often barbarous, still holds sway in rural communities. The habit of visiting the sick room, of befouling the air which the patient breathes, of telling horrid tales of sickness for the aggravation of the sufferer, of whispering about the room in ghoully sympathy, of harassing the patient by having everybody to administer medicine, of protracted visits, and trenching upon hospitalities in the name of neighborly kindness—all these and more show how genuine neighborhood is strained and distorted

by barbarous custom. That such things are not confined to the country, but are found in the urban community as well, only argues the importance of instruction in this very important subject.

The enormities practiced under form of comforting those in trouble and the heathenish customs incident to the burial of the dead need only to be referred to. In order to the correction of these it is not so much enlightenment that is needed, as profound conviction based on the ideas and the courage of conviction, such as will attempt reform even when barbarism is entrenched in age long customs.

5. The twentieth century farmer needs an advanced education for four other reasons which do not admit of full discussion here: First, in order that he may exercise an enlightened and guiding influence upon the schools of his community. Second, in order that he may be an intelligent and efficient motor force in the church. Third, in order that he may use his leisure profitable and enjoyably. It is the temptations which come in our leisure moments which overwhelm and debase us. Fourth, in order that old age may become beautiful and happy, a fruitful and growing period of the intellectual life, a time of refreshing companionship with the souls of great writers and with the God of nature.

Morrison-Wentworth Bank.

The Morrison-Wentworth Bank held annual meeting of stockholders Wednesday morning and elected the following directors: Geo. M. Catron, Wm. J. Morrison, Edward Mark, Chas. Lyons, Gordon White, Frank Howe, Richard Field, Rufus Young and Samuel J. Andrew. Following this meeting was a meeting of the board of directors. The officers elected were: Richard Field president and attorney; Geo. M. Catron, vice-president; Samuel J. Andrew, cashier and secretary, and Gordon White, bookkeeper. After which they adjourned to regular monthly meeting, which will be in February.

Lexington Savings Bank.

At a meeting of the stockholders of Lexington Savings Bank Wednesday morning the following directors were elected for the ensuing year: Walter B. Waddell, Capt. W. D. Rankin, D. W. B. Tevis, E. Hoffman, E. F. Nicholson, F. Lee Wallace and Sanford Sellers. At a meeting of the board of directors in the afternoon of the same day the officers elected were: Walter B. Waddell, president and acting cashier; Irving Tevis, assistant cashier; and F. Lee Wallace, bookkeeper and teller. A semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent was declared and \$1,000 placed to surplus fund and \$2,600 placed to undivided profits.

Bank Directors Elected.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Commercial Bank, January 13, the following directors were elected: Wm. H. Chiles, J. R. Moorehead, V. J. C. Bour, B. D. Weedle, E. M. Taubman, R. M. Taubman, J. F. Catron. The following officers were elected by the board: E. M. Taubman, president; Wm. H. Chiles, vice-president; J. R. Moorehead, secretary; Geo. M. Vaughan, cashier; R. A. Wilson and L. G. Peak, bookkeepers. The usual annual dividend of 8 per cent was declared and \$6,000 was placed to the surplus fund.

Hughes-Garner.

On the 31st, Mr. Edward Berry Hughes led Miss Ruby Elizabeth Garner to the altar in holy wedlock.

It was a home wedding and one of the prettiest ever witnessed in this city, over one hundred guests being present. Rev. C. F. Whitlock was the officiating minister. An elegant wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride's parents. Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Garner.

The happy couple left on the same day over the Wabash for St. Louis. They returned here Tuesday afternoon, and are at home for the present at the country mansion of Mr. Berry Hughes, Richmond, Missouri.

Mrs. Guy Huger left for her home at Chicago Thursday morning.

DR. RICHARDSON DEAD.

A Pioneer Minister of his Church in this State.

SCHOLAR, AUTHOR, AND THEOLOGIAN.

He was Married Here and Lived Here Many Years—Died at Mexico.

Died, at Hardin College, Mexico, Mo., January 15, Dr. H. M. Richardson, in about the 85th year of his age. Dr. Richardson made his home in Lexington for many years and was well known to nearly everybody in the county. He was born in Ohio, graduated at Hamilton College, New York, and became an eminent preacher of the Baptist church. He was at one time pastor of the church in Columbia, also at Maryville and Liberty. He married Miss Elizabeth Price, then a teacher in the Baptist College of this place. She survives him and is now dean of the faculty of Hardin College. Their only daughter, Mrs. S. S. Gunlack, lives in Kansas City.

Dr. Richardson was a close student and was highly reputed in his church as a theologian and scholar. He was the author and editor of several books; one, a compendium of outlines for sermons, is especially well thought of. He also compiled a book of scripture readings for chapel exercises and a book of sacred songs. He was a musician of considerable ability both in vocal and instrumental music. Dr. Richardson was a man of very gentle, retiring manners and of great dignity of character.

Robert E. Lee Memorial.

Programme of Robert E. Lee memorial to be observed by Sterling Price Chapter U. D. C., No. 213, Monday, January 19th, 2:30 p. m., at court house:

Invocation.

Chorus—"Carry Me Back to Old Virginia."

Introductory Words—President of the Chapter.

Address—Subject, R. E. Lee—Mr. R. N. Cook.

Chorus—"My Old Kentucky Home."

Reading (Selected)—Misses Frances Bowen Smith.

Solo "Dixie"—Miss Ethel Gibbs.

Reading of Regulations Governing the Southern Cross of the Legion of Honor—Miss Elizabeth Groves.

Address Introductory to presentation of Crosses—Mr. Frank Bowman.

Presentation of Crosses.

Chorus—"Maryland, My Maryland."

Address—Rev. Charles Manly.

Crosses of Honor will be bestowed upon the following: W. D. Rankin, H. L. Corbin, Thomas G. Gibbs, Frank Trigg, N. M. Cooper, W. S. Beck, John Mulligan, Young Hicklin, George W. Marquis, G. W. Garr and W. S. Edwards.

Taps.

A Runaway.

A team of horses belonging to Charles Mitchell got loose from its hitching place on Tenth street Thursday night about nine o'clock and ran away. The team was hitched to an empty farm wagon and kept to the middle of Franklin street, doing no damage until it reached the corner of Fourteenth street where it ran over a lamp post, breaking it into many pieces. The wagon tongue struck a shade tree by the sidewalk and one of the horses was thrown forward carrying with him half of the double-tree and neck yoke. He went on home. The other horse remained with the wagon.

Germany Wants More Colonies.

The "Tag," a semi-official paper of Berlin, is authority for the statement that the kaiser cares nothing for the small debt owed by Venezuela, and that the real cause of the trouble there is an attempt on the part of Germany to secure coaling stations in South American waters.

Joseph Kist, who has been visiting relatives here, returned to his home at Kansas City Wednesday afternoon.